Ab. what would the earth be without them The sunbeams that sparkle and play, Gilding castles with splendor about them, And cots hidder humbly away.

They shine, in the fair summer weather, On meadow, and hove, and hall, And the poor and the wealthy together May enjoy the sweet sunbeams—for all.

When clouds o'er the cabin are rolling,
And the light hardly penetrates throug!
The king in his palace, controlling
His vassals, must feel the gloom too.
And, it may be, the heme of the peasant
Is brighter than that of the king;
If he lives in content with the present.
Nor fears what the future may bring.

Through the sunbeams a message is bleuding As they fall on the age-whitened head.

They tell of a glory impending,
Far brighter than any they shed.

They sparkle on youth and on maiden,
They saile upon husband and wife.

And they greet the young mother, hope laden,
With the sanshine and beauty of life.

But if ever in shadows, uncertain, the lines of your life should cast

Fear not, but remember the curia n Will surely be lifted at last. Will surely be lifted at last.

If you cherish the love light that scatters
Doubt, darkness, and gloom from the d
Clouds may lower, but little it matters,
The sunbeams will shine out once more.

TRUE HEROISM.

Eleanore Gray and Dora Alton were great friends, though two more dissimilar in every way it would be hard to

For, while Eleanore was tall, dark and brilliantly colored, Dora was childishly slight, with a pale, lily-fair skin; and while Eleanore was vivacious and daring, Dora was shy and quiet.

And, strange to say, the one you would deem least fitted to cope with the world was the one whom circumstances had compelled to do so from her earliest youth.

The acquaintance between the two girls began at school; and when Eleanore, leaving school days behind forever, came to her beautiful home, at her urgent solicitation, Dora, whom she had grown to love as tenderly as a sister, accompanied her.

The first month of vacation had pass ed, and the second had been entered upon, and Dora sighs as she thinks how very soon the time will have flown and this delightful experience that has come to her like an oasis in the monotonous desert of her life will have end-

And yet the roses of pleasure have not been entirely without the thorns that always accompany them.

Five weeks do not constitute a great portion of time; but in them much may happen, and they have sufficed to implant in Dora's gentle heart a some-thing as strong as she knows it is hope-

By the terms of the deceased Mr. Gray's will, his friend, Mark Eldridge, a man many years younger than himself, but possessing his utmost confidence, was left executor of his large fortune and guardian to his daughter.

Thus it is that Gray Cottage frequently sees Mr. Eldridge's genial handsome face; and thus it is also that, in listening to his fluent conversation, which opens before her broad vistas of knowledge as well as entertainment. Dora has come to think that not in all the world is another so wise and good as worthy of a maiden's love.

But not a hint of the truth does she suffer to escape, for she imagines that she has read a secret, and she is not surprised.

it is no wonder that he loves her," she muses, as she watches with feeling of mingled admiration, tenderness, and pain the guardian of his lovely ward. The days go by until one comes which is long remembered.

It has been a stormy afternoon, and with the gathering darkness the thunder begins to mutter menacingly.

Sweetbriar Cottage, as Eleanore's pleasant home is called, is situated upon a slight elevation, whose foot is washed by a narrow stream between which and terra firma runs the rail-

From their position in the bow-window, where they are watching with fascinated eyes the cloud-phantasy of gloom rent by lurid light which the storm presents to their vision, the girls can see the line up and down for some

Suddenly a tremendous crash startles them to their feet, and at the same instant a lightning flash illumines the whole sky and surrounding objects.

Eleanor's face grows very pale as she grasps her companion's arm, and points down upon the line.

"Dora, the great elm at the foot of the terrace has been struck.

"See, it has fallen across the line. "The seven o'clock express will be due in half an hour.

"Dora, they will be wrecked, for the curve will prevent them seeing the danger before it is too late." Dora looks and trembles.

"Can we do nothing, Eleanore?" sh

asks. "No; for the nearest telegraph sta tion is acress the river, and there is no other for five miles."

"We crossed the river yesterday, "Can we not do it now? I am go ing to try."

Eleanore gazed at her in surprise. "Dora Alton, you are crazy to think of such a thing. "To cross upon the stepping-stone

in fair weather is quite a different thing to attempt in such a storm as

"The water is very deep. "A single false step, and your would pay the forfeit." "Nevertheless I shall try.

"I know the way, and I may be the means of saving hundreds of my fel-lew-creatures from a horrible fate. "Do not try to persuade me, Eleanore;

I must go. And though Eleanore redoubled her terrified remonstrances, Dora went about her preparations firmly with a look of determination upon her young face that never faltered

At last she was ready, and Eleanor strained her small water-proof-clad figure close to her heart.

ed myself to be, I would never

"I love life too well to face what seems "Ah, I, too, love life," Dora said, as

she disengaged herself from her friend's clinging arms, "but something draws "Though I knew I should never re-

turn, I should go."
Out in the storm and darkness Dora hurries. The winds beat against her, now pushing her back, now urging her forward, until at length she stands upon the brink of the little river that ripples so innocently and cheerily along under a sunny sky, but whose waves now are leaping and tossing their feam-crests like mad things.

The stepping-stones, which but yes-terday are so savily crossed, are before

terday are so easily crossed, are before her, and Dora begins her perilous jour-

"Come back! Dora, Dora, come back!" calls Eleanor's voice from the terrace above.

But she does not heed. Steadily she goes onward, but, oh, so slowly! oftentimes slipping, and on the very edge of falling into the treacherous water, whose inky blackness only seems the denser when, for a few seconds, the glare of the lightning shows

her what progress she is making. She has gained the center of the

Her slight form is trembling with the combined effect of the cold, which strikes through her dripping garments, and the bodily exertions she has been compelled to make to keep her footing upon the slippery rocks.

Will she be able to reach the other

Bravely she struggles on, and at length the goal is reached, and her feet ouch the other shore.

A short while later the telegraph op erator, leaning idly back in his chair in his warm office, is startled by the entrance of a small, dripping figure, looking, with its dishevelled hair and pallid face, like a visitant from some

ghostly sphere.
"A tree has fallen across the line opposite Miss Gray's cottage. "Telegraph for the seven o'clock ex-

press to stop."

Then, her mission accomplished the brave heart stops beating, and Dora sinks unconscious to the floor.

Four weeks have gone by-weeks of

joy of the friends who have prayed cific railroads. for her recovery incessantly, even when they feared their prayers would be of no avail.

It is a bright, pleasant day, though somewhat chill, and in Eleanore's cosy sitting-room, in an easy chair, near the cheery fire, Dora is seated.

She looks very lovely, for the fireglow has lent a delicate color to her pale cheeks, and made into a aureole of gold the short waves of hair that cluster about her forehead.

The door gently opens, and a says, "May I come in?" It is Mr. Eldridge, and it is the first

met him.

Dora's great surprise, she learns what and hardly worked pine of the southern "She is so beautiful and intelligent, their safety from death was her friend's guardian.

"I asked Eleanore not to tell you," he says; "for I wished to thank you myself, and at the same time to ask you a question most momentous to

"It is this "Dora, will you make the life you that you will be my wife?

"Ah, little one! my heart went out to you the first time that we met; but I little knew to what a strength my passion had grown until the dark hour came when I feared that death was about to snatch you from me.

"Dora what is my answer to be?" "And I always thought it was Elean-ore you cared for," Dora says, as, a little later, she sits with a happy face, and her little hand tightly clasped in

her lover's. "So I do care for Eleanore -very much; but it is Dora my heroic darling -that I wish for my wife-the guardian angel of my heart and my home! is his answer.

"I am more pleased than I can express," is Eleanore's enthusiastic exclamation, when the blissful secret is confided to her.

"I do not believe that in all the universe there is anyone nobler than my guardian; and, Dora darling, you are well mated, for nobility and heroism are kindred qualities, and after what has passed you can certainly never call ourself a coward!"

Dora stopped her mouth with a kiss Swiss WATCHES .- No other industry in the world has such a fixed sys-tem for regulating its work as the Swiss watch manufacturers. About sixty different masters are occupied with the manufacture of the different parts of each single watch, in such a way that each workman manufactures. throughout the year, the same pieces, as, for example, the hands, or certain wheels, etc., and by this means the workmen attain a peculiar ability in their special branch. In a like manner they have metamorphosed their simple and almost primitive tools into most complicated machinery, and their ability to perform work is enormous, both as to quality and quantity. They work generally at home, with the help of members of their family, and then sell the finished component parts to the big manufacturers, under whose superintendence the watch is completthousand to its present average Michigan price of \$4.50; that is, the trees Although these different parts are procured from different shops, they nevertheless exactly fit together, beare worth that much a thousand as cause they are made after one and the same number, measure, and rule. The workmen earn 5 francs. 15 centimes fifteen years ago. Stumpage in Michigan is now often sold at \$5, \$6 and \$7 per day, according to the branch they are engaged in and to the run of the business, and in searly every house of region where watches are made re close to her heart.
"Heaven protect you and keep you, my Large manufactories are not frequent; darling," she said solemnly.

"You go for duty's sake to brave a danger that, fearless as I have always deemed myself to be I would never the solution of the screws, etc. The Swiss watch industry occupies at present

THE GREAT PINERIES.

What Influence They Have Had on the Country's Progress-An Interesting Article.
lieago Cor. N. Y. Tribune.
Of the rather more than 2,000,000,-

Chicago, nearly all comes from the western half of Michigan, the northern peninsula of the same State and the Green Bay districts of Eastern Wis consin. Of the total amount, as much as 1,200,000,000 is derived from a dozen places along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. Muskegon alone in 1881 furnished 491,824,000 feet, and 25,715,000 shingles, while Manis-tee sent forward 151,130,000 feet of lumber, and 357,000,493 shingles, the latter place being the greatest shingle manufacturing place on that shore. The chief district of lumber manufacture on the upper peninsula is at the mouth of the Menominee River, which empties into Green Bay and divides the States of Michigan and Wisconsin. The mills are located at Menominee, in Michigan, and Marinette,

Wisconsin. A large proportion of the lumber stock that goes to make up the residue of Chicago's 2,000,-000,000 feet is produced at these two points. The Menominee district in 1881 furnished 265,917,000 feet of lumber, and this year it is thought the amount will reach over 300,000,000 feet. The other Green Bay and Upper Peninsula ports of importance in 1881 shipped as follows: Peshtigo, 52,260,000; Ford River, 25,-724,000; Escanaba, 5,680,000; Oconto, 7,210,000. Of Saginaw lumber in 1881 37,573,000 feet were received but it is probable that much more will have arrived at the close of the present season, on account of the unusual reaching about after stocks this year. Alpena, on the Huron shore, in 1881 supplied Chicago with 9,439,000 feet, and more than that will arrive from that port this year. Some is furnished from other Lake Huron points. Latterly the Lake Superior region has produced considerable lumber, most of which has reached the Chicago market, the arrivals from Ashland in 1881 amounting to 20,995,000 feet, and from Ontonagon to 1,360,000. The lumber industry of that section is being greatly Four weeks have gone by—weeks of the most intense anxiety; for all that time Dora had laid between life and of the great lake will swell the yearly total to 250,000,000, but a large part But at last the shadows have lifted, of it will no doubt go to supply the and out once more into health's sunshine she has emerged, to the heartfelt of Duluth and the three Northern Pa-

It is impossible to estimate the fluence the pine of Michigan and Wis-consin has had in the development of the northwest and of the entire country. An important factor in this great agency is the fact that a water way existed between the forests and the prairies. White pine is a light and portable timber, eminently adapted to the wants of new settlers, easily worked by partly skilled labor. It has fur-nished a material for the building of homes, the improvement of farms, the sudden growth of cities and villages, and by its means an empire has been time since her illness that Dora has created, as it were, in a day. Comparison is the most conclusive argument; The delicate color deepens as she resigns her hand to his clasp, and anthe yellow or pitch variety of the south, swers his words of greeting.

It will be seen that if the northwest had been dependent upon the weighty it will be seen that if the northwest she has not known before, that among sections of the country, the progress of those who to her brave deed swed the prairie states would have dragged far behind its present advanced condition. Even to this day, when railroad facilities from south to north are quite ample, the weight of yellow pine amounts to almost an embargo on ship-

ments to the northwest, though strenu-

ous efforts are being made to overcome this difficulty by cheaper freights. The estimate placed on the standing have saved more precious by laying pine af the Northwest by the Federal that dear hand on mine, and saying census forestry bulletins, however census forestry bulletins, however much they may be criticised, has served to awaken much interest in the present and prospective pine supply. Ten years ago it was claimed in the Saginaw Valley that the available pine in that section would be used up in ten years; yet the yearly product since then has steadily increased, and last year the output was greater than ever before. The same is true of the Lake Michigan districts. This at first blush seems an inconsistent proposition, but being better understood, it appears more reasonable. When the first estimates of Michigan pine were made, the operators took into account only such timber as was accessible to the streams, and was of certain proportions. For instance, time was when a pine less than fourteen inches in diameter was never cut. Now, such has become the insatiable demand that trees no more than eight inches in diameter are sacrificed to the greed of the lumbermen; and it is a ommon joke among the red-shirted brigade that sawed sticks 6x6, are often seen with all four corners "waney." In the early days of the industry Michigan umbermen penetrated the forests no further than would make a short hanl necessary to bring the sticks to stream. After timber became scarce on short hauls, long hauls were undertaken. At length operations had become so thorough that teams could no longer bring the logs to bank, and there was a pause and a consideration of further appliances. At each stage of denudation the pine was said to be exhausted. Estimates of standing pine were always made with reference to the operator's ideas of what constituted available timber, both as to size and distance from water. When lumber was cheap it was, of course, impossible to put too much expense into logging. The cost of stumpage came in for consideration. At first it was worth nothing but the value of the land on which the trees grew, which was obtainable at Government price. In process of time, as the demand for lumber increased, stumpage began to rise in value, and passed through the scale from 25 cents a

> a thousand, according to quality and accessibility. Recent estimates of the quantity and value of standing pine have become very different from what they were ten or twelve years ago. Now estimates are made as to quantity on a basis of eight inches in diameter and upward, and all the standing pine is reckoned,

they stand on the stump, or two-thirds

the average price of sawed lumber

be it never so far from stream or lakeside. The demand for lumber has wrought the change in regard to size, and the new method of logging by pole and iron railroad has brought the re-motest pine within reach of mills and 000 feet of white pine lumber that yearly reaches the docks and yards of

In the earlier days of the lumber industry of the north snow was relied up-on for moving logs from the stump to the stream or lake, and is still to a large extent. But in Michigan the de-mand for raw material to feed the mills has become so urgent that snow and frost are elements too fickle to base a year's operations upon. In the old days the loggers operated near streams. had an investment of a limited capital. were supplying a rather profitless demand, and did the best they could with ice and snow. In open winters they brooked the loss of idle men and teams and unfulfilled contracts as best they could. Latterly lumbering has become a profitable enterprise. Vast capital is invested in lands, stumpage mills and outfit. The yearly demand calls for 7,-000,000,000 feet of lumber, and it must be met by a supply. The energy of money has grappled the logging indus-try, and dispenses with the agency of frost. Logging railroads have largely taken the place of the sled for long hauls. Pole roads are used for shorter hauls, and together they furnish a means whereby logging is carried forward in the snowless season as well as in the winter. The log supply no longer depends on the character of the season, as was once somewhat the case. The requisite number of sticks can be put in to keep the mills running in any

The pole road is a simple tramway of poles, flattened for the car wheels, and placed end to end along the surface of the ground. Broad flanged wheels run on this rude track, and bear up immense loads of logs and convey them from the stump to the water with a great saving of power. The cars are drawn by horses, mules or oxen. This kind of road is much used n the South. But the iron or steel To those Having Old and track logging railway is the triumph of Malignant cases of modern forest industry. By its agency vast forests of splendid pine in the in-Asthma, or who are terior of Michigan have been penetrated, and their crude wealth brought out to the manufacturing centres. But Let us for this means the annual forest product of Michigan would have been one-third less than it is to-day, but regions that are now denuded would still have been clothed with a heavy growth Immediate use of an efficient and of pine. Still it must be said that the Certain remedy—Thomas' Edectric logging railroad has saved a vast amount of timber wealth from destruction by fire. It is well known by those familiar with forestry that in all the pine regions, especially in Michigan, devastating fires annually sweep Unfailingly, over wide areas, and a large pro-portion of the most valuable timber is scorched and killed before Need of relief and can spare a the lumbermen can reach it. If Dollar or a half dollar, give it a pine is not cut and put into the water Trial; the during the winter following its being Result will satisfy killed by fire, the succeeding season it You that our statements are not only correct becomes worm-eaten and "powder pasted," and nearly or quite useless for sawing into lumber. Immense FARRAND, WILLIAMS & Co., amounts of pine were formerly lost in this way. But since capital and enterprise have promoted the building of logging railroads, a great saving of barned timber has been made. A construction of railway lines like the Grand Rapids and Indiana, the Flint and Pere Marquette, the Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette, and others, through northern Michigan, has greatly de-

through northern Wisconsin, and are

bringing the remotest timber resources

of that State within reach of the lum-

The Telephone in the United States.

are given: The telephone is to be es-

tablished in Roumania, the only coun-

try in Europe in which it has not been

introduced. The present number of

companies and 526 exchanges. In

Twelve excharges have more than

1,000 subscribers each. One company

in New York has 578; the Chicago

Exchange has 2,596; Cincinnati; 2,056;

Providence, 1,906; San Francisco, 1,249; Boston, 1,186; Detroit, 1,110;

Albany, 1,100; Buffalo, 1,047; Louis

ville, 1,024; Baltimore, 1,017. The

average number of communications transmitted by each subscriber a day is about 400. Telephone tariff varies in different places. At Dallas, Texas, the rates are 15 and 25 cents, according

to distance, for call and five minutes

conversation. In Buffalo, twelve tele-

hone message tickets are sold for \$1.

In New York the rate is \$150 per

year. Previous to this year, the rate

n New York was \$120.—Providence

To MEASURE HEIGHTS.—The hyp-someter is the name of a useful little

instrument for measuring heights of

walls, timber, trees and spouting, and

therefore valuable to surveyors, build-

ers and artisans. The plan is to take

a triangle, composed of three slats

similar to the carpenter's angle, and on each end of the longer side place a

small sight vane; suspend from the lower side a metal ball to keep this

side horizontal, and construct a handle,

with a circle at its upper end, in which

the triangle can rest and move, and

"Syracuse has a female architect.

but she has more than one designing

bermen.

exchanges.

barned timber has been made. A pine owner nowadays would be considered exceedingly lacking in enterprise if he permitted a large tract or burned pine to go to waste by neglect-long to penetrate it with a rational The work of the was able to go to work of the could accree yet the could be considered to the penetrate it with a rational The work day. ing to penetrate it with a railroad. The work next day. Don't Throw up the Sponge. When suffering humanity are enduring the veloped the lumber industry of the State, by furnishing facilities for conveying the product to market. Like railroad facilities are being extended

edy. Price \$1.00.

Visible Improvement.

Mr. Noah Bates, Elmira, N. I., writes "About four years ago I sad an attack of billous fever, and never fully recovered. My digestive organs were weakened, and I would be completely prostrated for days. After using two bottles of your BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Six years ago the invention of the telephone came to public notice, and in 1878 its practical value was recognized. In last week's Bradstreet's these facts \$\frac{1}{2}100\$, trial size 10 cents.

"GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY" has been used with signal success in consum; telephone exchanges in the United tion of the lungs, consumptive night sweats States is 717, under the control of 81 spitting of blood, shortness of breath, weak companies. In 1881 there were 179 lungs, coughs, bronchitis and kindred affections of throat and chest. Soid by drugglist. Triffes make perfection, but perfection itself 1882 there were 189 companies, 672 is not a triffs.

"Men must work and women weep, So rues the world away." But they need not weep so much if th y us: Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," whici cures all the painful maindles peculiar to wo men. Sold by druggists. To see what is right and not to do it is war of courage.

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pil are fast being superseded by r. Pierce's "Fu gative Pellets." Sold by druggists. Reason is the test of ridicule-not ridicul he test of truth.

Sing a song of bair oil, Pocket minus chink,

Present evils at ways seem greater than the that never come. Consumption Cured.

and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, Freuch or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

All philosophy lies in two words, "sustain"

How to Secure Health. BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA cur

Carl Underschurz' Prov ros.

It's better you look a leedle out, quickr as you jump.

If de first dimes you don't suckseed, dry suckin' eggs.

Dree of a kind beats dwo pair-ex-Necessity vas a sewing machine's modder—dot's vat I heerd a minstrel

man say, so I guess so needer. De early vorm is sure to got gobbled ab. Ve are all vorms.

A stitch in a man's bants saves nine A pretty girl vas de modder von sin

love mine modder. Dot fader vas purty vise vot don't got mixed up apout his own child. Honesty vas de seat von justice, Dot's so, but justice has peen standin'

up for some dime. Lofe your neighbors yust so much like yourself—especially of she vas

goot looking It was easier von a needle to gone drough a camel's hair shawl as for Heaven to got into de soul von a rich

A fool mit some money vas like some married beeples-dey vas soon divorced.

in the New York Herald we lately observed mention of the speedy cure of Thaddeus Davis, Esq., of the great ink firm, 127 William street, New York, of rheumatic gout by St. Jacobs Oil.—St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

One forgives everything to him who forgives himself nothing.

We like St. Jacobs Oil, and observe too that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour indorses the remedy.—Baltimore (Md. Catholic Mirror.

The path of duty in this world is the road to salvation in the next. PLAIN TALK.

Suffering almost beyond Endurance from Catarri, coughs, or colds, Earnestly. Candidly, and Truthfully

Honors come by diligence; riches spring

From Emporium.

when suffering numerity are enduring the horrors of dyspepsia, indigestion, or nervous and general debility, they are too often inclined to throw up the sponge and resign themselves to fate. We say, don't do it. Take BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS the unfailing rem-

People's intentions can only be decided by

Retier a diamond with a flaw than a pebbl

Four and twenty editors
Spilling printers' ink;
Now the pen goes faster,
Wonder what they mean,
Guess they must be writing als
For the improved Carboline.

Au old physician retired from practice, hav-ing had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints after having tested its

All philesophy lies in two words

by which it will slide into the proper position by the weight of the ball. Take the instrument by the handle It is strange any one will suiter from disarrangements brought on by impure blood when SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLIN. GIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Serofula, Sphillite disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipeias, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints, and Dissesse of the Riood Liver Fidney Stomps. and move backward until the two sights are brought into line with the top of the building or other object. The height will be found by adding the distance of the operator from the building to the height of the eye above

A needle manufactory has been es-tablished in Brooklyn, and is the only one in the country, all needles hither-to having come from Europe. They They are to be made by machinery, which will be the first attempt of the kind. The manufacture has been entirely by hand and requires many operations; the conversion of the wire into rough needles requires twenty, the tempering and annealing nine, polishing five which are repeated seven or eight times, and sorting five. The Brooklyn enterprise will, is to be hoped, prove a

"No papa. I do not wish to marry yet. What I want is a man who does not drink, smoke, chew, snuff, go out nights, gamble, bet, over-eat, etc. In short, a man with no vices, and one who is always good." "My daughter," said Mr. Dusenbury, "you are out a



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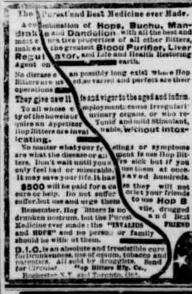
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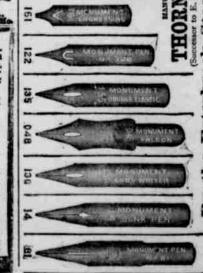
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